

# **SDMS US EPA REGION V -1**

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JAN 14 1983

157541

Mr. Carl A. Smith  
Director, Product Safety  
and Regulatory Affairs  
The Pillsbury Company  
Pillsbury Center  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

5HR-TJB

Dear Mr. Smith:

The purpose of this letter is to followup our January 6, 1983 meeting in Chicago, Illinois concerning the Pillsbury Terminal in Sauget, Illinois.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is interested in conducting a subsurface investigation on a portion of the Sauget, Illinois Terminal. The terminal sits atop the Sauget-Sauget Landfill, a closed and covered municipal landfill. The specific area U.S. EPA wishes to investigate is bounded by the Monsanto Landfill on the south and west, Pitzman Avenue on the north and the Mississippi flood levee on the east. In order to conduct the investigation, U.S. EPA and its contractor, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated (E&E) will need permission to enter the property. The investigation will begin in Spring 1983. I cannot accurately estimate the number of days that E&E will be on site, but all tasks should be completed within 60 days. Because the investigation will be limited to the area described above, the investigation should not affect Pillsbury's daily operations at the terminal.

U.S. EPA hopes to determine the location and quantity of hazardous materials disposed of in this portion of the landfill. The scope of the investigation will include conducting a number of remote sensing studies, including ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, metal detection and seismic refraction in conjunction with direct sample collection of the soil and ground water. Laboratory analyses will also be completed to identify the hazardous materials present.

Any additional information that you may have concerning this portion of the property would be appreciated. Specifically, please provide the names, addresses and telephone numbers, where known, of the individuals involved in the uncovering of waste drums during the installation of the railroad spur through this area, including anyone who witnessed the fumes. We also request that you provide us with any photographs and reports on the incident that may be in Pillsbury files.

Please contact me at (312) 886-3008, if you have any questions concerning this inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Michael C. O'Toole  
On-Scene Coordinator

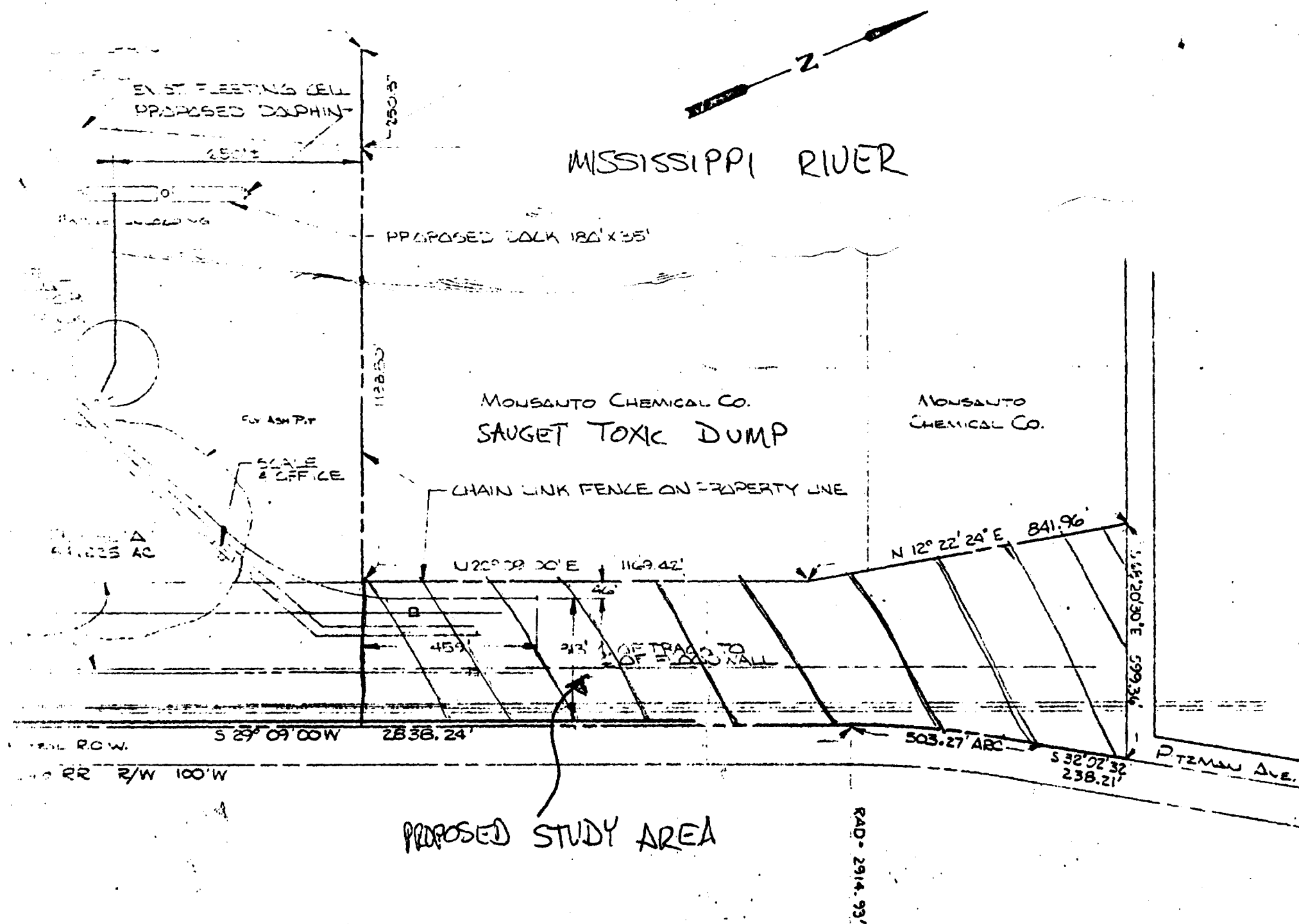
bcc: Tom Daggett, 5C-16

MO'TOOLE:gmw:1-11-83:Remedial Response Section II

Corrected  
by  
JH.

RRS#  
MCD  
1/13/83

RRS#  
RED  
1-14-83



October 13, 1982

Dear Mr. Smith:

The purpose of this letter is to request a

copy of the May 30, 1980 memo from Monsanto Corporation

describing the incidents involving hazardous materials

at the Sargeant-Sargeant landfill Sargeant, Illinois.

You brought this memo to my attention during

our meeting on June 30, 1982, discussing the

aforementioned incident.

Sincerely,  
Michael C. Steele  
U.S. EPA Region II  
Chicago, Illinois

THE PILLSBURY COMPANY

PILLSBURY CENTER  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402

October 18, 1982

Michael C. O'Toole  
Sanitary Engineer  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
Region V  
111 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Ill 60604

Dear Mike:

Attached is a copy of your request for a copy of the May 30, 1982 memo from C. F. Buckley to D. T. Mayer, both of Monsanto.

I appreciate the information you gave me that the Monsanto site is covered by Superfund.

Sometime during the next several weeks I will be coming to Chicago at which time I will give you a call to see whether anything new has developed as a result of your trip to our site.

Sincerely,



Carl A. Smith  
Director Product Safety and  
Regulatory Affairs

Attachment  
cc: J. Allen, TPC Atty 3764  
CAS:lg

Monsanto

FROM  
(NAME-LOCATION-PHONE) C.F. Buckley / WGK

DATE : May 30, 1980  
SUBJECT : EXCAVATION WORK ON PILLSBURY  
RAILWAY - SPUR EASEMENT  
REFERENCE :  
TO : D.T. Mayer

cc: M. Dimmitt - The Pillsbury Co.

RECEIVED

OCT 13 1982

The area concerned was once used as a landfill for municipal solid waste. Although chemical waste was not intentionally deposited in that site, it is evident that there is a significant amount of chemical waste mixed in with other trash and debris. Some of the materials are either corrosive or toxic or both. Some are capable of causing systemic poisoning by skin absorption. The hazards to personnel are:

1. Material uncovered by bulldozing may be splashed, sprayed or projected around by the crushing effect of the bulldozer, especially if contained in a drum or other container which could be burst when crushed.
2. Personnel walking over freshly excavated areas may inadvertently step into exposed material. This is especially dangerous even if no burning sensation is noticed. Some materials can saturate and permeate through leather footwear to create the condition needed for rapid skin absorption.
3. Personnel observed some haze or smoke arising from uncovered material. Thus, the possibility exists that material is present which will react with air and ignite.

My recommendations are:

1. Keep a sharp look-out when bulldozing for drums or pockets of material which could cause material to be splashed or projected around by the force of the bulldozer.
2. If smoke is observed coming from uncovered material, cover it up again as quickly as possible with dry earth or cinders.
3. Personnel working in the area should wear protective clothing and follow good personal hygiene practices as follow:
  - a. Wear coveralls or washable clothing to keep the amount of exposed skin to a minimum, i.e. long sleeves and neck buttoned.
  - b. Protect eyes with goggles (minimum glasses and side shields).
  - c. Wear rubber boots (minimum overshoes).

4. Do not handle any suspect material with bare hands. Rubber gloves provide the best protection. Do not continue to wear cloth or leather gloves or shoes which become contaminated with suspect material. Anything other than fresh clay or cinders should be considered suspect.
5. In the event that anyone is sprayed with material, he should shower and change clothes immediately. A sample of the material should be obtained if possible. (Alternately the location of the material should be noted so that it can be sampled). Expert advice should be sought so that the need for further decontamination or treatment can be determined.
6. If strong or irritant odors are encountered, expert advice should also be sought to determine the need for respiratory protection.

C.F. Buckley

CW